

## § 68.1

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### APPENDIX A TO PART 68—TABLE OF TOXIC ENDPOINTS

AUTHORITY: 42 U.S.C 7412(r), 7601 (a)(1).

SOURCE: 59 FR 4493, Jan. 31, 1994, unless otherwise noted.

### Subpart A—General

#### § 68.1 Scope.

This part sets forth the list of regulated substances and thresholds, the petition process for adding or deleting substances to the list of regulated substances, the requirements for owners or operators of stationary sources concerning the prevention of accidental releases, and the State accidental release prevention programs approved under section 112(r). The list of substances, threshold quantities, and accident prevention regulations promulgated under this part do not limit in any way the general duty provisions under section 112(r)(1).

#### § 68.2 Stayed provisions.

(a) Notwithstanding any other provision of this part, the effectiveness of the following provisions is stayed from March 2, 1994 to December 22, 1997.

(1) In Sec. 68.3, the definition of “stationary source,” to the extent that such definition includes naturally occurring hydrocarbon reservoirs or transportation subject to oversight or regulation under a state natural gas or hazardous liquid program for which the state has in effect a certification to DOT under 49 U.S.C. 60105;

(2) Section 68.115(b)(2) of this part, to the extent that such provision requires an owner or operator to treat as a regulated flammable substance:

(i) Gasoline, when in distribution or related storage for use as fuel for internal combustion engines;

(ii) Naturally occurring hydrocarbon mixtures prior to entry into a petro-

leum refining process unit or a natural gas processing plant. Naturally occurring hydrocarbon mixtures include any of the following: condensate, crude oil, field gas, and produced water, each as defined in paragraph (b) of this section;

(iii) Other mixtures that contain a regulated flammable substance and that do not have a National Fire Protection Association flammability hazard rating of 4, the definition of which is in the NFPA 704, Standard System for the Identification of the Fire Hazards of Materials, National Fire Protection Association, Quincy, MA, 1990, available from the National Fire Protection Association, 1 Batterymarch Park, Quincy, MA 02269-9101; and

(3) Section 68.130(a).

(b) From March 2, 1994 to December 22, 1997, the following definitions shall apply to the stayed provisions described in paragraph (a) of this section:

*Condensate* means hydrocarbon liquid separated from natural gas that condenses because of changes in temperature, pressure, or both, and remains liquid at standard conditions.

*Crude oil* means any naturally occurring, unrefined petroleum liquid.

*Field gas* means gas extracted from a production well before the gas enters a natural gas processing plant.

*Natural gas processing plant* means any processing site engaged in the extraction of natural gas liquids from field gas, fractionation of natural gas liquids to natural gas products, or both. A separator, dehydration unit, heater treater, sweetening unit, compressor, or similar equipment shall not be considered a “processing site” unless such equipment is physically located within a natural gas processing plant (gas plant) site.

*Petroleum refining process unit* means a process unit used in an establishment primarily engaged in petroleum refining as defined in the Standard Industrial Classification code for petroleum refining (2911) and used for the following: Producing transportation fuels (such as gasoline, diesel fuels, and jet fuels), heating fuels (such as kerosene, fuel gas distillate, and fuel oils), or lubricants; separating petroleum; or separating, cracking, reacting, or reforming intermediate petroleum streams. Examples of such units include, but are